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TWO CENTS.

## PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

How the Administration's Financial Bill is to Be Managed.

## BID FOR SOLID REPUBLIÇAN SUPPORT

Such Amendments as They Desire to Be Accepted.

ONE ADOPTED TODAY

The plan of the advocates of the administration financial bill introduced yesterday and the purpose of the administration are to secure the practically solid support pend upon this and the assistance of such democrats as believe in the administration policy to secure its adoption. The message is universally regarded as an appeal to the republicans and an abandonment of all hope of legislation on this subject through the medium of the democratic party. Having failed in the policy of placation the plan is to try the reverse and repeat if possible the method adopted to secure the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. to date.

Selid Republican Support Wanted. This being the purpose an effort will be made to render the bill ertirely satisfactory to the republicans, the first proposition being to get their solid support. To do this it is understood that the majority party will be practically ignored and whatever amendments the republicans demand will be accepted to secure their support. The bill as it now stands will not quite accomplish this, though it is strong with the republicans. There is some opposition among the republicans to the provision for the payment of customs duties in gold only and a great many of them will not consent to the retirement of the greenbacks. If the elimination of these propositions will secure the solid republican support, it is understood that the administration will agree to their elimination. Any other amendment which the republicans as a body want, it is said, will be agreed to.

Figuring on Its Chances. themselves. In figuring on the chances of passing the bill through the House, the vote on the repeal of the Sherman law is taken as a basis. It is conceded by the friends of the bill that a large number of democrats who voted with the administration to repeal the Sherman act will not vote for this bill, but they hope to hold enough of these to give a majority if the republicans vote solidly. They say, however, that a failure to get the practically solid republican vote would be fatal to th measure. If they find that by this combination they can get a majority for the bill, the question will then turn upon the disposition of the committee on rules to give them a special rule to prevent filibustering. A majority of the committee on rules, as the policy of the committee has been not to bring in a special order for any measure which had not the support of a majority of any possibility a majority of the democrats be induced to support this measure, therefore, a very delicate question rules if the matter ever gets that far. If a rule were got from that committee it would probably have to be by just such a combination as it is proposed to form in the liouse on the measure-a democratic minor-

#### ity joining with the republicans. The Banking Committee.

The banking committee are in the same situation. There it is only by a combination of democrats and republicans that a report can be secured. The committee were in session for about an hour and a half this morning, and adjourned about twenty minutes after 12 without getting further in the consideration of the bill than the first section. They will meet again this afternoon, but do not expect to be ready to report before the House meets tomorrow. At the outset a willingness was expressed to report the bill to the House without recommendation, and there, as was done in the case of the original Carlisle bill. It was decided, how-ever, that they had better attempt to reach an agreement, if possible, and report the bill just in the shape they desired to pass it. Some of the republican members of the committee objected to the re tirement of the greenbacks and also to the term of fifty years. The only action taken was the adoption of an amendment, offered by Mr. Haugen (republican), striking out the fifty-year term for the bonds and replacing it with a provision making the onds payable at the option of the United States at the end of ten years after their date of issue. There was no division on this proposition.

It developed in the committee that Cox, Hall and Cobb (democrats) were opposed to the bill. The attitude of Black of Georgia was not fully disclosed during the dis

Anticipating an Extra Session.

The policy of the administration men of have the support of the republicans is regarded as the first move of the administration in anticipation of an early extra session of Congress. They hardly expect to succeed in getting their bill through even the House, and know certainly that

it cannot pass the Senate at this session. If, however, the effort to get republicans to stand behind the measure is successful it will form the basis of legislation at the extra session. In the event of the failure of action at this session it is expected that the President will not delay in calling an extra session more than a week or so On the assembling of the Fifty-fourth Congress, if the party is committed in adeans will have no difficulty in very promptly passing the bill through the House. the Senate, however, the situation will be

scarcely more hopeful for legislation than Mr. McMillin in Opposition.

Representative McMillin is determined in his opposition to the administration bill inbill which Mr. Springer introduced yester day," he said, "will not pass. Boiled down it means the conversion of \$500,000,000 noninterest-bearing debt into an equal amount of interest-bearing debt. It not only does this, but provides that the bonds and their tending to maintain the parity of the two metals these bonds themselves discriminate against the metal they are alleged to be interded to help. They run fifty years and on them we would pay three-quarters of a million of gold annually, retiring ultimately \$1,250,000,000 to extinguish a present circulating non-interest-bearing medium of

Pensions Granted. Among the pensions granted today were erick M. Thomas, Michael Erley, Soldiers' for the last preced Home, and Frank Davenport. Maryland— Harry Smith, alias John McCall, Baltimore; fied in said act. Each auditor will also keep William T. Legates, Federalsburg; Gottlieb Welser, Wheaton; Edward T. Hickman, alias Edward Warner, Baitimore; Thomas granted, and of delinquencies which have

### REPORTS COMING IN

Answers to Questions Propounded by Chairman Dockery.

Condition of the Departments of the District Government-Work Generally Well in Hand.

The Commissioners today received a number of reports from heads of different departments of the District government in answer to the communication from the Dockery commission asking as to the condition of office work in each.

Col. Tracey, superintendent of charities, reports that the clerical work of his office is not in arrears. Two matters of reference requiring report are not yet acted upon, but will be disposed of in a few days. Of the twenty-nine quarterly reports of charitable and reformatory institutions for of the republicans in the House and to de- the quarter ended December 31, 1894, twenty-seven have been received. In general there is no business in arrears beyond the time necessary to complete ordinary cur-

rent transactions. The report of Property Clerk Beckett is to the effect that with his present clerical force, he is able to keep up with routine work only. The work of the office is very heavy and increases with the yearly increases of any other contents. crease of appropriations. He recommends the appointment of an additional clerk, as then he would be able to keep his work up

The intendent of the Washington Asylum, the market master of the Western market, the superintendent of the street and alley cleaning department, the active superintendent of public schools, the mar-ket master of the Eastern market, all report that the work in their various de partments is all complete up to date.

Building Inspector.

The report of Inspector of Buildings Brady is one of the longest and most comprehensive that has been submitted, and goes at some length into the matter of the duties of the inspector and his assistants. The jurisdiction of the office comprises the entire District of Columbia, the incidents of which are stated thus: Population, 270, 000; area, 69 22-100 square miles; number of habitable buildings assessed for taxation, exclusive of stables, outbuildings and sheds, 50,000. As to the general condition of the office, reference is made to the annual report of the inspector for the last In other words, it is contemplated that fiscal year. The situation is the same, extended the republicans shall make the bill to suit the measures. In figuring on the chances of buildings and alterations to old ones, commenced subsequent to that time, is being

vigorously and effectively prosecuted. The inspector submits a comparison of the building department of Washington and the District of Columbia with that of London, Vienna and New York city. In the first two cities the number of field in-spectors is unlimited. In New York city, with an area less than two-thirds that of the District, and with less than three times the number of buildings, and less than five field inspectors, while the District has but two. In view of these facts, Mr. Brady says he thinks no comments are

In matters relating to the administrawell in hand with seldom more than the accumulation of a week's arrears. This, however, is due to the fact that the building industries of the District have, during the past eighteen months, subsided to a

#### state of stagnation. Area Covered.

The range of the two assistant inspectors extends over 60.22 square miles of territory. During the last fiscal year, in addition to this general territory, there was for their particular inspection the following new work: New buildings, 914; alterations and repairs, 1,006; sheds, 421; rail-

In conclusion, the inspector says: "The extent of the arrearage is purely a matter for conjecture. The element of duty cannot enter into it. This office is confronted by a condition for which it is not responsible, and which it cannot alter. Given the limit of human possibility, as exemplified by the united exertions of the from the province assigned them by the will show the arrearage. It is too intangible to be measured and computed, but it is evidenced from time to time by appalling disasters, which supply our hospitals and cemeteries with mangled and charred humanity."

### THE BLAINE HOUSE.

ported Favorably by Mr. Vest.

Senator Vest today, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported favorably the amendment submitted by Mr. Gray to the sundry civil bill providing for the purchase by the government of the property formerly occupied by the Blaine house on Lafayette square. The amendment was not altered in any particular and is now in its original shape with the committee on appropriations. The subcommit tee in charge of the sundry civil bill has not yet started work upon that measure. and it is not certain just when the bill will be taken up for active consideration. There trying to frame a financial bill which will is a very general belief that the amendpass the Senate without much trouble, but that the House will not be disposed toward it. It would seem that its chance for success lies mainly with the complications that usually come

#### in conferences upon appropriation bills. LABOR AND MILITIA DUTY.

National Guardsmen in the Brookly Navy Yard All Right.

Secretary Hertert today approved a recommendation of Commodore M. Sicard. commandant of the New York navy yard. for a suspension of the operations of the labor rules in the case of all workmen, members of the National Guard of the state of New York, who have been called out for service in connection with the "trolley" labor troubles in Brooklyn. The rules require the discharge of any workloses his call at six musters. There are two musters a day, so that under this rule an absence of three days would result in the discharge of the delinquent. All the national guardsmen have been on duty more than three days already. The action of Secretary Herbert today will exempt them from the operations of the discharge rule for their absence on the present

## Delinquencies in Accounts.

For the purpose of properly complying with the provisions of the act of July 31, 1894, relating to delinquencies in rendering accounts, Acting Secretary Hamlin has directed the auditors of the Treasury Department to keep in their several offees complete records as follows: Of all officers who, at any time within each year, may be delinquent in rendering their accounts; of delinquencies on the part of administrative officers in transmitting accounts, and general government might find their servthe following: District of Columbia-Fred- depositing balances found due from them Mabbott, Stockton; Mary C. Mabbott, been waived by the Secretary of the Treas-Stockton. Virginia—Thomas Calhoun, Sandy been waived by the Secretary of the Treas-ury, and make report thereof as in the Bottom.

## LIKELY TO DECLINE

Proposed Mediation of the United States Distasteful to Mexicans.

### UNFAVORABLE COMMENT AT CAPITAL

President Diaz Not Willing to Express Himself.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

CITY OF MEXICO, January 29 .- It is probable Mexico will decline with thanks the attempt of the United States to intercede in the Guatemalan affair. The reception in this capital today of a telegram from Washington, saying that in accordance with the United States' effort to act as mediator, Minister Gray had started on his return to Mexico to co-operate with United States Minister Young of Guatemala, created much unfavorable comment in the limited circles in which it was mad: public.

President Diaz, when asked how the proffer would be received by Mexico, very politely replied that the country in general naturally felt grateful to the United States as a sister republic in its desire to sustain peace, which were exactly their own wishes, but while expressing his gratitude, the president did not say the offer

would be accepted.
"In all such cases settlement of the matter at issue must depend upon the consent of the parties directly concerned," said Gen. Diaz. While giving no hint that Mexico will not listen to a proper extent to voice of the United States in the matter, the press was given the general impression that Mexico will continue to oc-cupy the present position on the boundary dispute and hold to the claims for dam-ages from Guatemala which it has all

along held.
President Diaz is known to be far too wise a statesman to igrore any genuine help for the preservation of peace, but it is generally understood among those close to the seat of power that he will let nothing come in the way of the permanent settlement at an early date of the long troublesome Guatemalan question. If war is necessary to accomplish this end, then it will be war to a finish.

Mexicans Are Dissatisfied. The daily Two Republics of today contained an editorial on the intervention of

the United States in the Guatemalan dispute, which may be considered as indicative of the general feeling of Mexico, as

ico-Guatemalan question, created no little surprise and considerable dissatisfaction. Guatemala has, from the commencement tion of the office details, irrespective of ting the question to the arbitration of the field work, it is possible to keep the work government of the United States. Mexico has maintained that the question, having 1882, is not of the character that should be submitted to arbitration. "There is no question as to the interpreta-

tion of the treaty. It is perfectly clear and explicit without a single clause over which a dispute can be raised. But the present administration of Guatemala does not like the provisions of that treaty and In proposing to submit the subject to arbihave been fully discussed and definitely agreed upon by the two countries be reopened to discussion, with the hope that another decision may be reached.

#### Stating the Issue. "It was with this view that Guatemala

purposely caused the invasion of territory which had formerly been in dispute, but which it was agreed in the treaty of 1882 the final survey of the boundary. When Mexico protested against this procedure Guatemala coolly proposed that the matter be left to arbitration, and it is understood that the Guatemalan minister in Washington on four different occasions requested the United States government to offer its services as arbitrator, and that on the four occasions the request was flatly refused. Now, the announcement is made that the United States government will offer to mediate in the interest of peace. Mediation is not necessary, but amounts to

almost the same thing.
"In this case it would be interference in the interest of the nation, which is at-tempting to clude compliance with its treaty obligation. Should the proffered intervention be accepted, Guatemala will naturally desire to have the treaty of 1882 ignored, and thus reopen to discussion the almost interminable question, which, after years of diplomatic consideration, was defithe offer of the United States government, if correctly reported, seems to be ill-considered and inopportune, and will probably prolong and vex the question, which now seems to be drawing rapidly to a settlethere is no outside interference there will be an end, pacific or otherwise, put to the question in a very short time."

### A Cabinet Minister's View.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 20.-A special to the Republic from the City of Mexico

Sunday afternoon's council of ministers was called to consider a private note from Senor Romero, Mexican minister at Washington, regarding interference by the United States. In all circles the news created no ittle surprise and considerable dissatisfaction.

A cabinet minister said to your corre-The arbitration proposition is exceedinginopportune. It would be interference in the interest of a nation, which is en-

deavoring to elude compliance with the treaty obligations.
"It is assumed that the statement in the Washington dispatches is correct, and the United States government really intends offering its mediation; of course, with the consent of both the parties to the dispute. It remains to be seen what Mexico will do in the premises. The crisis has been reached, and if there is no outside influence there will be an end, pacific or otherwise, put to the question in a very short time.'

A Students' Demonstration.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, January 29 .-Today a large students' demonstration was held, in which hundreds of young men from the schools of medicine, law and other colleges of this city took part, showing the patriotism of the youth of Jalisco on the Guatemalan matter. Today's demonstration was the outgrowth of a smaller one held Saturday, but for lack of organization did not reach to what was deemed fit proportions. The company marched to the governor's palace, where, in the presence of thousands of spectators, addresses full of fire and well applauded were delivered by leading students, and in which they gave the word of the young men of the state to be on hand in any emergency in which the

Minister Mariscal's View. The following appears in today's New York World:

MEXICO CITY, January 28. To the Editor of the World: We still have ground to hope for a peace-

ful settlement. Our press, with the best of intentions- procure additional clerical forces

## and probably the agents of the foreign press—has exaggerated the imminence of

If, unhappily, it should be necessary for the vindication of national honor, we would publish the principal documents relative to the controversy, and the president would, in conformity with the constitution, apply to congress for permission to declare war, which would be given rejuctantly and only to enforce our just demands.

MARISCAL,
Mexico's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

JAPANESE IN CHINA.

Reports Regarding the Fleet at Wel Hai Wei.

HIROSHIMA, January 29.-A dispatch received here from the headquarters of the Japanese army operating against the Chinese says that a strong force of the enemy, which retreated from Yung Cheng to the northwest without fighting, is 1 ow in the vicinity of Ku Shang Hon. Large numbers of the enemy are reported to be along the coast road from Yung Cheng. The dispatch adds that it is now possible to convey field guns three miles westward, but the roads are bad and it is difficult to repair them.

A telegram from the commander of the second Japanese army announces that a Chinese fugitive from Lierking Island, off Wei Hai Wei, reports that the Chinese fleet inside that harbor numbers eight warships, six gunboats and eleven torpedo

The hole which was knocked in the bottem of the Chinese battle ship Chen Yuen when she grounded has been filled with cement; but she will be unable to fire her heavy guns. The repairs to the Lai Yuen, the Chinese double-screw armored cruiser, are incomplete, and the Kang Chi has no

#### China's Naval Strenghold.

Wei-Hai-Wei, the Chinese naval strongheld on the Shangtung promontory, is completely surrounded, says the New York Herald. The Japanese troops, 25,000 strong, which were landed at Yung-Cheng, and the other division, at Ning-Hai, are marching slowly but steadily on, the former east and the latter from west, to attack the rear of Wei-Hai-Wei, adopting the same tactics as they did at Port Arthur. In front of Wei-Hai-Wei a formidable

fleet of twenty Japanese cruisers and twenty torpedo boats are watching both channels of the entrance of the port, to pounce upon the remnants of the Chinese Northern squadron if it attempts to escape.

These warships, including the Chen-Yuen

and the Ting-Yuen, have been lying safely sheltered within the harbor of this naval port since they escaped from Port Arthur, by order of Li-Hung-Chang, before the Japanese commenced their attack there. The Chinese fleet is evidently caught in a trap, and the Chinese must either burn their ships or fight their way out, which is

The third Janapese army, though it has been reported often either to have left Japan or to have landed in the Shangtung province, seems not to have been started "The telegraphic announcement from Washington that the United States would, if agreeable to Mexico, mediate in the Mexico, mediate in the Mexico, under Field Marshal Count Ovama again in command, undertook the task of the attack of this naval port. Chinese so far have offered little resistance

### since the Japanese landed. ASSAILED BY BRICKBATS.

Renewal of Hostilities by the Brooklyn Strikers. BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 29 .- Stones and bricks assailed the militia pickets at the Ridgewood station of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company a little before daylight today. The three companies of the forty-seventh regiment on duty there were called out, and several shots were fired in the direction from which the missiles had been thrown. It is not known that any one was hurt.

A gang of six track cleaners were attacked and badly beaten by a mob numbering about seventy-five at Flushing and Nostrand avenues, while at work removing snow from the Flushing avenue line at

daylight. Presidents Norton and Lewis were hung in effigy last night from the trolley wires Union avenue line at the crossing of Hamburg and Flushing avenues. From the high tenements on either side dead cats and dogs, old clothing and boots and shoes gang of linemen busy clearing the wire. police a battered looking dummy, with a label on its breast reading "Old Woman Norton," was hung on the wire, and shortly afterward a dummy labeled "Lewis" kept

### CONSIDINE'S STORY.

He Tells About the Shooting of John

NEW YORK, January 29.-Michael S. Considine, who shot Broker John J. Malone last night, was arraigned in the police court today. He was self-possessed and gave to a reporter the following story of the events leading to the tragedy: "I had," said Considine, "known Malone for a number of years, and had some money which I had saved. I was working on salary, and the prospect of making more money out of his nailless horseshoe scheme was very alluring to me. The agreement we had was that I was to let him have \$500, and then I was to get so much of it back every week until the debt was canceled, and in addition I was to hold a half interest in the horseshoe business. I have lately been short, and have been turned off every time I spoke to him about money. Last Mon-day I told him that I must have some money, and he said that he would have money to burn by night, and agreed to meet me at the St. James Hotel before 9 o'clock. About a quarter-past 9 Malone came, and then the trouble between us oc-

At the hospital it was stated that Ma lone was somewhat improved, but that his condition was still very serious, and the probabilities are that he will die.

### SUPPRESSING WAR NEWS. Nothing but Official Publications Allowed in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, January 29 .- A decree has been issued prohibiting the publication or transmission of anything but official news of the revolt in the republic of Colombia

The British warship Pelican has sailed and the probability of the United States cruiser Atlanta leaving this port is causing much anxiety among the foreign popula

#### Petersburg's Postmoster Protests. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

PETERSBURG, Va., January 29 .- Som

days ago Postmaster H. R. Smith wrote to the Postmaster General that if the order recently issued by him in reference to the service of letter carriers was literally carried out it would seriously affect the office here, as the carriers have daily assisted in the distribution of the mails. Postmaster Smith today received a letter informing him that the order must be strictly carried out. Mr. Smith told The Star correspondent this morning that unless he was given two or three additional clerks it would be impossible for him to have the mails properly distributed and delivered. He will leave for Washington this after-noon to confer with the Postmaster General in regard to the matter, and if possible to obtain from him instructions to

## THE BOND QUESTION

Ex-Secretary Boutwell Doubts Relief by a Popular Loan.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY TO ISSUE

He Can Put Out Four or Four-anda-Half Per Cent Long Time Bonds.

CONSIDERING THE MATTER suffered a chill last evening and was too

Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, who was for eight years Secretary of the Treasury during the days when the government was emerging from the crisis of the great war, commenting on the suggestion that the government could secure relief by a popular loan, said:

"I do not see how the government could get any gold by a popular loan. The government might, in that way, obtain current funds; but the people have no gold. The banks alone have gold, and they will control their own gold. The only way in which the government can be certain of a supply of gold is to provide for that supply by a law requiring that at least onehalf of the receipts from customs shall be payable in gold. That would give the government a certain continuing independent supply of gold. For that supply the government would not be dependent upon the banks, or sales of bonds. So long as existing laws cortinue, unmodified, it is al-ways possible for any one who desires to obtain the treasury gold to secure it. The government has now no gold supply, except through purchases. By requiring that half at least of customs revenues shall be paid in gold the government would have a certain, if limited, independent gold revenue. In the absence of some such legis-lative provision the country is drifting to a silver basis."

### Authority for Bonds.

The President in his message indicates very clearly, although he does not state it in exact words, that it is very much to be doubted whether a bond can be issued under a resumption act such as has been issued when the two recent loans of fifty millions have been negotiated at a rate which will be in accordance with the dignity of the government, or which shail show that the credit of the United States is at par. The President, in fact, indorses the opinions, which the New York bankers have expressed, who have been here in the last few hours, that it is exceedingly doubtful whether even at 3 per cent bonds can be issued under the provision of the resumption act, which authorizes the issue of a 5 per cent bond for the maintenance

### Much Bronder Power.

But the politicians evidently do not un derstand that the President has much broader power than this under existing law. The act of 1875 under which the 5 per cent ten-year bond is issued gives the President a broader power. The 5 per cent bond has been issued because the credit of the government has been good at 3 per cent for so short a term bond as the 5 per ent bond. But the act of 1873 gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue this bond, or to provide for two other classes of bonds. They are bonds drawing per cent and 41-2 per cent, as well as the 5 per cent ten-year bonds. This same act which gives the President the authority to issue bonds at 5 per cent for ten years authorizes him under the same conditions and without any additional restriction to issue a 4 per cent bond which is redeemable only in thirty years. The 4 per cent fifty-year bond under this law will begin o draw interest from the date of its issue and cannot be redeemed at the option of the government until the expiration of the

### thirty-year period. This bond the President has full authority to issue. Can Issue 4 Per Cent Bonds

In other words, if the Congress shall refuse to accept the suggestions of the President, and act in accordance with the recommendations of his message submitted to Congress, it will be entirely within the at 2 p.m. power of the President to issue, for the purposes of maintaining the parity, and to secure an adequate gold reserve, the 4 per cent thirty-year bonds provided for n the resumption act. These bonds would be welcomed by the bankers. They would be eagerly accepted by those who control practically all the gold which is now in his country. Moreover, if an issue of bonds of this length of time can be made by the President the currency would be measurably prevented; for it they obtain \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,000 of per cent thirty-year bonds they are in position to maintain the existing national bank circulation in spite of the agitation which is current against a national bank unless that agitation shall take the form of law. In other words, the issuance of per cent thirty-year bonds would estab lish the national banking system on a basis which must continue for thirty year

in the absence of legislation which should abolish or curtail it. The President Considering the Matter It is said that the President has been seriously considering the propriety of issuing these 4 per cent thirty-year bonds in the event that the Congress shall fail to act favorably upon his recommendations

of the message of yesterday. It is known that bankers representing vest capital, both in this country and in Europe, who have been in Washington within the last forty-eight hours, and in consultation with the President, have given him to understand that a 4 per cent thirty-year bond would be easily negotia ble by the United States government at 3 per cent. This is the rate which the Congress undoubtedly would be willing to pay, but there is a condition attached to the issuance of this bond from which the dem ocrats in Congress would most certainly shrink. But if the democrats in the two houses shall refuse to yield to the suggestions of their own party leaders, and to pass the law which is deemed by him to be essential, they will be compelled to accept the alternative, which may be the issue of five hundred millions of 4 per cent thirty-year bonds.

It may be of interest to silver men to know that August Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds, has spent some time in Washington recently, and had a conference with the President.

### THE SUGAR BILL.

A Vote to Be Taken This Afternoon on It. The House committee on rules this morn

ing reported a resolution providing for a vote on the sugar bill this afternoon The general expectation is that the bill will be passed by a large majority.

The committee will give rule for the Pa cific railroads committee providing for the onsideration of the Riley funding bill during Wednesday and Thursday, a vote to be taken before adjournment on Thursday. Mr. Riley, the chairman of the Pacific railroads committee, says that, while he has made no canvass of the House, and

#### Naval Movements. The Navy Department is informed that

the gunboat Concord arrived at Woosung, China, from Ningpo.

## THE CASE POSTPONED

One of the Howgate Jurors Taken Sick Suddenly.

May Necessitate Commencing the Trial All Over Again-An Adjournment Taken Until Tomorrow.

Upon calling the roll of the jury in the Howgate case this morning but eleven members answered. The absent juryman, Mr. Joseph Richardson, Clerk Downs explained to Judge McComas, had telephoned about 9 o'clock this morning that he had

unwell to appear in court. Mr. Worthington, on behalf of Capt. How gate, expressed a willingness to proceed to the end of the case with a jury of eleven men, but District Attorney Birney objected on the ground that the case presented against the defendant was a felony. Judge McComas agreed with the district attorney and refused to allow the case to be decided by eleven jurors.

Then Mr. Worthington suggested that, if it appeared that Juryman Richardson was seriously ill, the jury be discharged and a new one at once selected; that there should be no delay in a trial of the case.

His Condition. Judge McComas considered it best to first ascertain the precise condition of the sick juror. So Marshal Wilson was directed to bring the absent juryman's business associate, Mr. Burgess, into court, who, it was said, knew Mr. Richardson's true condition. After a delay of about an hour, Mr. Burgess appeared in court, but could give little information concerning his associate's sickness. Mr. Richardson, he stated, lived in Mt. Pleasant, and Judge McComas, at 11 o'clock, ordered a recess until 1 o'clock, in the hope that the sick man might at that time find himself well enough to resume his duties in the jury box.

### The Case Adjourned.

Upon the assembling of the court after recess, Judge McComas stated to counsel that he had received a letter from Dr. L. B. Swormstedt, the physician of Juror Richardson, in which the doctor stated that Mr. Richardson was suffering from an attack of acute rheumatism, suffering great pain, and would probably be confined to his room for several days.

Mr. Worthington then stated that, as it

appeared from the physician's certificate that the sick juror would be prevented from serving for several days, he would suggest that the jury be discharged, the eleven men now in the box be sworn, and the twelfth member of the jury taken from the spectators in court or elsewhere. District Attorney Birney would not so agree, however, although he admitted that there remained nothing for the court to

do but discharge the present jury. Judge McComas, however, decided to hold the present members until tomorrow morning at least. The rest of the regular panel of twenty-six men, he explained, had been discharged yesterday for the remain-der of the term, and, unfortunately, the twelfth man could not be obtained from

He would, he said, adjourn the case until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, holding the present jury. Meantime, he would send for Dr. Swormsteadt, for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any possibility of Juror Richardson being able to resume

#### That was satisfactory to both sides, and at 1:30 the case was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

PRESIDENT AND FINANCE. Senate Committee Showed No Disposi-

tion to Accept His Recommendations. At the morning meeting of the Senate finance committee the various propositions embodied in the Jones, Vest, McPherson, Smith and Sherman bills were gone over, and there were some indications toward the close of the meeting that it might be possible to secure a majority vote on a modification of the Jones bill. There was no vote on any proposition, however, and the President's message. Mr. Teller said the expression of opinion was not clear enough to render it certain what would be the outcome of the afternoon meeting, the committee having agreed to meet again

there was no decision on the lines of his bill or any other measure, he would ask leave to report his bill, that it might be before the Senate for action. No disposition was shown in committee to accept the recommendations of the President, and there was but slight reference to his mes-The proposition outlined by him for gold bonds was not received with favor by a majority of the democratic members. and even the republican members appeared averse to committing themselves to bonds of such great duration as the President

The republicans again indicated their willingness to unite upon a measure grant-ing authority for a loan on notes of two or three years' time of sufficient volume to relieve the treasury from its present distress, but not to go farther at the present

### THE COLOMBIAN INSURRECTION. A Warship to Be Sent to Protect

telegram from Minister McKinney at Bogota, saying briefly that an insurrection has broken out in the United States of Colembia, but giving no details. In order that the interests of the United States in that country may be properly protected during the troubles now in progress Secretary Herbert has directed that the U. S. S. Ranger, which has just arrived at San Diego, Cal., from San Francisco, be dispatched to Buena Ventura, on the west coast of Colombia, as soon as she can be got ready. The Secretary has also ordered the U. S. S. Alert, which accompanied the Ranger from San Francisco, to continue her cruise further south for the purpose of visiting ports on the west coast of Central America, at several of which the interests of the United States are reported to be in need of attention. As a further precaution in this regard the U. S. S. Atlanta, which has arrived at Colon from a cruise to Honduras and Bluefields, has been ordered to remain in those waters for the present for whatever service may be required of her. It is not apprehended that United States interests are in any special danger in the countries named, but the warships are sent there in order to insure their protection.

## The President Will Arbitrate.

It is generally understood that President Cleveland will comply with the joint request of the Italian and Colombian governments that he arbitrate the claim of Cerruti, an Italian subject, against the Colombian government for indemnity. It is alleged that Cerruti was unlawfully arrested and imprisoned in Colombia last summer. The Italian government demanded reparation and the Colombian government refused to make any. As a final result of negotia-tions it was agreed to submit the question to the Fresident of the United States for artitration.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the Department of the Columbia, called at the White House this mcrning, in company with Secretary Lamont, and had a short interview with the President. He will re-turn to his post at Vancouver barracks, Washington, about the end of the week.

Gen. Otis at the White House.

# FINANCIAL TALK

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. **Vesterday's** Star contained 39 columns

of advertisements, made ur

of 615 separate announces ments. these advertisers bought publicity-not merely

The Situation Discussed in Both Senate and House,

## MR. MANDERSON OFFERS RESOLUTIONS

Rep. Dingley Makes a Reply to Mr. Wilson's Speech.

MR. REED'S REMARKS

The credentials of Mr. Cullom of Illinois for the term beginning March 4 next were presented to the Senate today by his colleague, Mr. Palmer. The credentials of William H. Sewell of New Jersey were presented by Mr. McPherson, who will be suc-

ceeded by Mr. Sewell. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) presented a resolution from the New York chamber of commerce, passed with but one dissenting vote, heartily approving the financial course of the President, as given in his message yesterday, and urging Congress to aid in sustaining the government's integrity, and in meeting the emergency by an issue of bonds, as suggested by the executive. The resolution adds that while monetary reform is requisite, yet it should not be undertaken until recommended by a thorough-iy qualified commission.

Mr. Voorhees, from the committee on finance, presented a compilation of all laws bearing on the issue of paper money. It was ordered printed as a part of the anancial literature now being prepared.

Mr. Manderson's Financial Resolution The financial emergency came up when Mr. Manderson (Neb.) presented a resolution on the subject. He prefaced it by stating that some compromise was essential. There must be an adjustment of conflicting views, a giving and taking. The country was in the throes incident to this emergency. The public is deeply impressed with the critical condition. The outnow of gold continued. It was not a time to blame any person or any party. The condition was staring us in the face. The thing to do was to adjust differences, to

to reach a settlement on which there could be common action. The resolution directs the committee on finance to prepare a measure having the following essential features: First. The Secretary of the Treasury to maintain a reserve fund of \$200,000,000 gold

Like the compromise tariff bill, it sought

and \$200,000,000 silver. Second. An issue of bonds payable in either gold or silver, at the option of the holder for the maintenance of reserve. Third. Outstanding legal tender notes to be redeemed in gold or silver at the option of the holder and not reissued.

Fourth. For the next five years gold to be exchangeable for silver and silver ex-changeable for gold. Fifth. National banks to be authorized use the foregoing bonds as a basis for issuing notes, and the tax on notes to be

Sixth. Import duties from countries hav ing the gold standard to be payable in gold; and from countries having the silver standard to be payable in either gold or silver, at the option of the importer. Seventh. Authorize the coinage of silver

and gold, at a ratio of 16 to 1, to the ca-The foregoing resolution, coming from a republican Senator, and including a concession to silver, attracted the closest at-tention. Mr. Manderson asked the immediate consideration of the resolution. He said it might look like a financial hodge podge, but it was time to get together and

#### to compromise, and in his opinion it made concessions to silver properly buttressed and protected.

Mr. Teller's Remarks. Mr. Teller (Col.) followed with some sarcastic suggestion that the Nebraska Senator was evidently not in accord with this document was rather obscured by the lecture the President had read to Con-

Mr. Teller did not share this executive anxiety to keep up gold payments to the New York brokers as a supp maintaining national credit. He did not the national debt when it was the glory being wiped out. If the administration was in the hands of practical business men, said Mr. Teller, there would be no mands of New York brokers. By resorting to the treasury payments in silver instead of gold this fright would pass away "If," continued Mr. Teller, with great emphasis, "we had a President who would take twelve men in a room-twelve men who are known and recognized in finan-cial circles-and say to them, 'Gentlemen, the government will make its payments in silver; now, if you want a panic, have it.' there would be no panic," added Mr. Teller. "New York did not want a panic. The

run on gold would stop in an hour."
Mr. Teller sharply criticised Mr. Manderson for taking up the cry of "crisis" and "emergency" and meeting them with a "hodge podge." The Senator declared there was no crisis—no emergency. This Senate could not be taken off its feet by

Mr. Manderson's resolution was referre to the finance committee to be considered together with other plans. Mr. Chandler (N.H.) then took the floor

### and introduced the following resolution: "Resolved. That the interstate commerce

commission be directed to send to the Senate a statement prepared from the latest returns to the office of the commission showing the captalization of all and each of the eight principal railway lines transporting passengers and merchandise between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard; showing also the proportion which such capitalization bears to the total capi-States: and including also for the last year net income of said cight lines, also com pared with the gross and net income of all

the railroads of the United States.' necessary to understand the effect of the bill recently reported from the committee on interstate commerce. He quoted the section of the bill allowing pooling, and

The authority given by this paragraph stupendous. Under such authority all the railroads of the country may pool all sources. They may virtually unite or form one company or partnership, with a capitalization, if equal to that existing June 30, 1893, of \$10,506,235,410; gross earnings of which were for the year then ending \$1,220,751,874, and the ret income after paying fixed charges was \$111.058.034. They may agree to commit the management and disposition of this gross or net income to a managing board of ten or seven or three officers of the various roads. This board can be given authority and discretion to pay out for the purpose of controlling legislatures, state or national, or other public offices, or for any other purpose, such portions as they may see fit of the gross or net earnings of this gigantic partnership, and afterward to divide the remainder of the net earnings among the various companies according to arbitrary fixed portions of 100 per

ent of the whole.

Mr. Chandler's resolution was agreed to. Samoan Correspondence Wanted.

Mr. Frye offered a resolution, which was